REGISTERED No. L—1877.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,917.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY 23

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
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To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 68 |
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| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. | 5 0 |
| Second do. | | 2 8 |
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| Fourth and succeeding insertions | | 0 2½ As. |

A line but no Advertisements counted as less than eight lines.

### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 9 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding ,, | 2½ ,, ,, |

In Foreign Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line, ..... 0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 811 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. C. Russell, on THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay, Vingorla, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. James, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHRAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAROMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

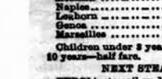
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th September 1877, at 3 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. James, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

*For extra steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £15 | 17 | £11 | 12 | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | ,, | 22 | ,, | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | ,, | 24 | ,, | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | ,, | 34 | ,, | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | ,, | 34 | ,, | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | ,, | 34 | ,, | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | ,, | 34 | ,, | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | ,, | 35 | ,, | 14-10 | |

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

### ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

*This Company now Supply*

FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

*Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.*

J. NEUBERG.
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S.S. MALWA,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS and CHEROOTS
"CAVITE" BRAND,

Extra fine quality and size. The finest production of the MANILLAS, and CHOICEST IMPORTATION of the Season.

Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S SPECIAL AGENT AT MANILLA.

No. 1 CIGARS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
No. 2,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

SAMPLES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | MONGOLIA | 3833 | 550 | A. Coleman | 7th Sept. |
| | VENETIA | 3726 | 450 | W. B. Andrews | 14th do. |
| (b) | INDUS | 3470 | 500 | S. L. Shallard | 21st do. |
| | TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 350 | W. Bernitt | 1st Oct. |
| (a) | KHEDIVE | 3742 | 600 | J. D. Steward | 8th do. |
| | CHINA | 3016 | 400 | T. Alderton | 15th do. |
| (b) | BOKHARA | 3832 | 450 | W. A. Anderson | 22nd do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Railroad from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Road at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIZAM | 2737 | 450 | A. E. Barlow | 17th Sep. at 3 p.m. |
| ZAMORIN | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons | 2nd Oct. do. |
| GWALIOR | 2725 | 450 | J. E. Babot | 16th Oct. do. |

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 1st September 1877. Acting Superintendent.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Steward | 15th Sept. at 3 p.m. |
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 13th Oct. at 3 p.m. |

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st September 1877.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters ex Bells—

H S S & Co —197 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
H S P & Co.—216 do. do. do.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1877.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale, at their room as follows:—

A collection of Parsian figures and busts, Bohemian glassware soaps, buttons, etc., 10 bales grey shirtings, a collection of Dindigal cigars and tobacco.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1877.

### BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH AND DELHI MADE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a lot of valuable jewel ery, consisting of handsome diamound, emerald, and pearl rings, gold necklaces, fine lockets, earrings, Albert chains, handsome bracelets set with diamonds, breast pins, &c.

The above jewellery is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

On WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

On account of Hajee Moosa Joosub—
3 0 Tons Davison's West Hartley steam Coal "Ex Amy Dora"
On account of Hurjun Cullianjee—
125 Tons Davison's West Hartley steam Coal "Ex Amy Dora"
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich crock ry and glasswares, a sweet-toned grand square, piano by J. C. Doring, a first class sewing machine, &c., at "Prospect Lodge," Cum alla Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Pub ic Auction, at his residence the abovementioned place, the v luable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of John Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1877.

### CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a mah gany co tage pianoforte by Charles Fenton and Co., a polished steel sewing machine, &c., at No. 6, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 6 Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the household furniture, &c., the property of K. L. Lackersteen, Esq., the same comprises cut and plain thin glass ware, hand some dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, hotwater curry dishes, tea and coffee service table spoons and forks, table chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery, and handsome carved and French polished black wood furniture, such as drawing room, dining, pier writing, camp, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, dining room, easy, arm, and without arm chairs, cuffioniers, toilet stands, what not sideboard, single and double screens, hatstand, wardrobe chest of drawers, round teapoys, single and double camp cots, baby's cradles, handsome drawing room Brussels, velvet pile and Cambay carpets, a solid mahogany cottage pianoforte by Charles Fenton and Co., hanging argand lamps, table Argyll lamps, canary birds, flower vases, table ornaments, dressing hanging glasses, hand sewing machine, a polished steel bicycle with India rubb r tyre, a large number of photographs, and engravings in fancy and gilt frames, bath and dispense room furniture, jail made coir matting, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF NAPOLEON PRICES SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of superior perfumery, just landed ex s.s. Surat, comprising Price and Gosnell's old brown windsor soap, emollient old brown windsor and saponified glycerine soap, registered golden oil and marrow oil, Iraagipani, pomade, cherry cock paste, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1877.

## WANTED.

### IRRIGATIONAL ENGINEER.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY to SURVEY the PROVINCE of KATTYWAR to ascertain its capabilities for irrigational and storage works, an ENGINEER experienced in irrigation works. Employment to be permanent with possible extension. Salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications to be made with testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, Poona, before September 15th.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following SUPERIOR SHERRIES:—

MONTILLA ..... Rs. 25 per dozen.
SOLERA ..... ,, 32 ,,

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

### WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saccone's Gib. Sherry | Rs. | 22 0 |
| ,, Amontillado | ,, | 26 0 |
| Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne | ,, | 50 0 |
| Green Seal Champagne | ,, | 38 0 |
| Red and Gold label Claret ** | ,, | 11 8 |
| ,, ,, Pontet Canet | ,, | 20 0 |
| ,, ,, Sauterne | ,, | 14 0 |
| Brandy, Coyle's No. 1 | ,, | 38 0 |
| ,, Gaurier Frere's | ,, | 27 0 |
| Christiana Beer ..... | Rs. | 6-4 qts., Rs. 4 pts. |

## NOTICES.

### CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 73, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

### GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS, SPANGLES, TWISTS, BULLIONS for EMBROIDERY, FRINGES, LAMETTAS &c.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, Kings Cross Road, London.

### D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS are CAREFULLY DISPENSED with the PUREST DRUGS and Chemicals. Under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES, who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE.

MEDICINES CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

Patent Medicines of all kinds; Diastetic Prepar ations; Toilet Requisites; Febrile Spectacles; Rose Glasses and Preserving Same ling Salt bottles in varieties, &c.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE OR REFERENCE, RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, on account of PATETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 6th September 1877.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED SHORTLY, a thoroughly competent GERMAN or FRENCH GOVERNESS, for three Children. Family reside in the Hills. Terms One Hundred a month. Good references required. Apply by letter to "O. C. C.," care of COLVIN, COWIE and Co., Calcutta.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, ACCRINGTON, near MANCHESTER, have taken rooms at the PERMANENT EXHIBITION FOR USEFUL INVENTIONS, 33, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, to exhibit their ELECTRIC STOP MOTION, as applied to Carding Engines, Drawing Frames and Intermediates. The BOOTH-SAWYER RING THROSTLE, made by HOWARD and BULLOUGH, is also being exhibited there.

These Machines are to be seen in full operation on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the above place, and those interested, are invited to see and judge for themselves.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

COOPER.

SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen Cash Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—One of the best preventives of and remedies for Fever, Ague, and all Periodic and Malarious diseases. Its properties as at febrifuge are equal to those of Quinine, and in many cases it is efficient when the latter is of no avail. We strongly recommend it, not only in all cases where Quinine is indicated but in those in which that alkaloid has been unsuccessfully used.

Per Vial, Re. 1.

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo-Chirestine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRICHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults,

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN—Guaranteed to be a pure extract of the flesh and bones, purified from fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons. In sea sickness it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne.

Per Jar Re. 2-8.

PURIFIED CHICKEN FAT.—A valuable remedy in Phthisis and other wasting diseases.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF MEAT.—The only preparation of the kind fit for use in medicine, being free from all musty flavour. This and the Extract of Chicken are prepared by ourselves with scrupulous care.

Per Vial Re. 1, Re. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK.—In this syrup the idea of a perfect aperient is realized. Non-medicinal in taste, it is adapted to patients of all ages and either sex. Unlike other aperients the dose never requires to be increased with patients who repeatedly take it, but rather diminished. We recommend it as beyond comparison the best family medicine extant.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—We believe this to be without exception the most trustworthy of all medicines in cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. It has been successful in the worst epidemics when Chlorodyne has proved of no avail, and it has not the prostrating effect of too many similar remedies.

Per Bottle Re. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—Our annual supply which is from one of the largest producers, has just arrived, and is of exceptionally fine quality, surpassing those of former years.

Per pint, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.—The only form in which the Oil can be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children, made from the finest Norwegian Oil.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR LOTION.—Particularly efficient in arresting the loss of hair, especially in ladies, from whatever cause arising. Has acquired much reputation in the dry climates of the Deccan and Central India

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in Toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices; it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 9 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ADDRESS WANTED—Mr. WILLIAM IN GRAM, Permanent Way Inspector, is requested to send his ADDRESS to Mr. BRISTOW, Gungawaram, The Nizam's State Railway.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK, 8 Annas per tin; Rs. 5-12-0 per dozen. Brown and Polson's Corn Flour, 8 annas per tin. J. FEARNE, Confectioner, 29, Apollo Street.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
### WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

*ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.*

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| XEREZ. | AVIZE. | BORDEAUX. |
| ALTO DOURO. | EPERNAY. | COGNAC. |
| MADEIRA | RHEIMS. | COBLENTZ. |

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

### REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

#### SHERRIES.

| | Cash Prices. Per Dozen Quarts. | Pints. | | Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts. | Pints. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs. | 37 0 | ... | VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE ..... Rs. | 26 0 | ... |
| OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour ..... | 37 0 | ... | PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use ..... | 22 8 | ... |
| MANZANILLA, very dry and pale ..... | 29 0 | ... | YELLOW SEAL, pale and light ..... | 17 0 | ... |
| GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine ..... | 29 0 | ... | MARSALA ..... | 16 0 | ... |
| OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ... | 29 0 | ... | MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine ..... | 31 0 | ... |

#### PORTS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs. | 32 0 | 17 8 | FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs. | 27 0 | 15 0 |
| | | | WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity ..... | 19 0 | ... |

#### CHAMPAGNES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry. Rs. | 46 | 0 | 24 | 8 | TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry ..... | 34 | 0 | 18 | 8 |
| F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand ... | 46 | 0 | 24 | 8 | SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ... | 28 | 0 | 15 | 8 |
| TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery | 40 | 0 | 21 | 8 | | | | | |

#### CLARETS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. JULIN, MEDOC { Excellent Cup | Rs. | 10 | 0 | ... | CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine) ..... Rs. | 21 | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| BORDEAUX { or Breakfast | ... | 10 | 0 | ... | CHATEAU LAMOSE { Superior after | 26 | 0 | 14 | 8 |
| PETIT MEDOC { Wines | ... | 12 | 8 | 7 4 | CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines | 31 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| MEDOC, Superior ..... | | 15 | 8 | 9 0 | | | | | |

#### SAUTERNES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs | 31 | 8 | ... | BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs. | 19 | 0 | ... |
| SAUTERNES, delicate flavour ..... | 23 | 8 | ... | | | | |

#### BURGUNDIES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs. | 29 | 0 | 15 | 8 | CHABLIS ..... Rs. | 18 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| POMMARD ..... | 24 | 0 | 13 | 0 | RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White ..... | 38 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| MACON ..... | 23 | 0 | 12 | 8 | | | | | |
| BEAUNE ..... | 19 | 0 | 10 | 8 | | | | | |

#### HOCKS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs. | 34 | 0 | 18 | 8 | NIERSTEIN (STILL) ..... Rs. | 26 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| FINEST SPARKLING BRENNBERG ..... | 42 | 0 | 23 | 0 | HOCHHEIM ..... | 35 | 0 | 18 | 8 |
| STEIN ..... | 42 | 0 | 23 | 0 | STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL ..... | 23 | 8 | ... | |
| JOHANNISBERG (STILL) ..... | 41 | 0 | 23 | 0 | GIESSENHEIM (STILL) ..... | 20 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH ..... | 36 | 0 | 19 | 0 | LAUBENHEIM (STILL) ..... | 17 | 8 | 9 | 8 |

#### MOSELLES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs. | 32 | 0 | ... | SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL) ..... Rs. | 27 | 0 | 14 | 8 |
| SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... | 34 | 0 | 19 | 0 | MUSCATEL MOSELLE ,, ..... | ... | | 14 | 8 |
| FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL ... | 40 | 0 | 22 | 0 | WINNINGEN ..... | 20 | 0 | ... | |
| SCHARZBERG (STILL) ..... | 33 | 0 | 18 | 0 | | | | | |

#### SPIRITS.

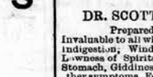
| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs. | 33 | 0 | ... | WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L. ..... Rs. | 22 | 8 | ... |
| COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit ..... | 27 | 0 | ... | WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's ..... Rs. | 20 | 0 | ... |
| COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy ..... | 23 | 0 | ... | Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend) ..... | 22 | 8 | ... |
| GIN, London Old Tom ..... | 18 | 0 | ... | HENNESSY'S BRANDY* ..... | 38 | 0 | ... |
| GIN, Dry Unsweetened ..... | | | ... | Do. do. ** ..... | 32 | 0 | ... |
| HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks ..... | 27 | 0 | ... | Do. do. *** ..... | 33 | 0 | ... |
| RUM, Finest Old Jamaica ..... | 22 | 8 | ... | MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do. ..... | 28 | 0 | ... |
| | | | | MARTELL'S do. ..... | 28 | 0 | ... |
| | | | | EXSHAW'S No. 1 do. ..... | 36 | 0 | ... |

#### LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CURAÇAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle. | 3 | 12 | 2 0 | VERMOUTH ..... per bottle. | 1 | 4 | ... |
| MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) ,, | 3 | 8 | 2 0 | FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ... ,, | | ... | 1 12 |
| CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ,, | 2 | 12 | 1 8 | GINGER WINE ..... per dozen. | 17 | 0 | ... |
| CHARTREUSE from the { Green ..... ,, | 7 | 0 | 3 12 | ORANGE WINE ..... ,, | | ... | ... |
| Monastery ..... { Yellow ..... ,, | 5 | 8 | 3 0 | ORANGE BITTERS ..... ,, | 18 | 0 | 10 0 |
| GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy ..... ,, | 3 | 12 | ... | ANGOSTURA BITTERS ..... ,, | | ... | 24 0 |
| CREME DE NOYEAU, best ..... ,, | 3 | 0 | 1 12 | POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... ¼ Pints. | ... | | 12 0 |
| CREME DE CITRONELLE ..... ,, | 3 | 0 | ... | BRANDY BITTERS ..... | | | |
| CREME DE ROSE ..... ,, | 3 | 0 | 1 12 | WINE BITTERS ..... | | | |
| CREME DE VANILLE ..... ,, | 3 | 0 | 1 12 | | | | |
| ANISETTE ..... ,, | 3 | 0 | ... | | | | |

## BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

### HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS



ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

### BADHAM AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

#### Cash Prices.

| | Rs. | a. | | Rs. | a. | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deck Suits ..... | 10 to 15 | 8 | Travelling Caps ..... | 4 | 8 | Courier Bags ..... | 9-8 to 12 | 8 |
| Overland Suits ..... | 25 | 0 | Travelling Seat-skin Caps ..... | 5-8 to 6 | 8 | Money Belts ..... | 2-3 to 6 | 6 |
| Warm Suits ..... | 30 to 40 | 0 | Travelling Hats ..... | 4 | 8 | Foreign Boxes ..... | 3-8 to 5 | 4 |
| Boys' Suits ..... | 10 | 8 | Cardigan Jackets, very warm ..... | 12 | 8 | Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to 22 | 8 | |
| Overcoats and Ulsters ..... | 35 to 65 | 0 | Blankets ..... | 9 | 0 | Air Pillows ..... | 5 | 0 |
| Dressing Gowns, from 9 to 20 | 0 | | Sheets, per pair ..... | 9 | | Sponge Bags ..... | 1 | 8 |
| Pyjamas ..... do ..... | 3 | 0 | Pillow Cases, each ..... 1-4 to | 2 | 8 | Sponges ..... | 1 | 8 |
| Oxford Shirts, Collar attached ..... | 6 | 0 | Bath Towels ..... | 3 | 8 | Soap Boxes ..... | 2 | 8 |
| White ..... | 4 | 8 | Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ..... 10 to | 15 | 0 | Shaving Soap, best ..... | 2 | 8 |
| French Cambric do., Collar attached ..... | 5 | 0 | Kenaat or Quilts ..... 1-8 to | 2 | 8 | Smelling Salts, per bottle | 2 | 8 |
| Ladies' Wool Shawls ..... | 22 | | Waterproof Coats ..... | 10 | 0 | Aromatic Vinegar per bot | 2 | 0 |
| Portmanteaus

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 6TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

We have no improvement to report in the existing state of business at the moment, but future prospects are daily assuming a more hopeful aspect. Rain has fallen pretty generally throughout the Presidency, and with the exception of Kattiwar, whence accounts are still discouraging, the crops are looking much better than we could have hoped for a few weeks ago. In the Bombay Presidency in fact, the dread of another season of famine is pretty well past. Great scarcity certainly exists and must continue for some time yet, but had last year been prosperous, the deficiency in the crops this season would not have been seriously felt. In Madras, the state of things is unquestionably much worse, and all eyes are now turned to the North-East monsoon, which comes in October. Should a plentiful fall of rain take place, then the distress will terminate early next year, failing that famine must prevail until August next, so that large supplies of grain will be required for four months certain and possibly for another year. As the t aspect of these supplies is now worked, this means a most restricted export business in Bombay for the whole of that time, almost the entire carrying power of the railways being monopolised by famine traffic, and to the ordinary Bombay merchant prospects, therefore, are anything but cheering. We are told that new engines and wagons will be available ere long, and the working capacity of the railways thereby greatly increased; but when we come to consider that in the present stack season European firms have grain and seeds lying up-country since May last for lack of transport, it is difficult to conceive what the state of affairs will be when the New Cotton and Seed Crops begin to come forward. The question is a serious one, not only for the mercantile public but for the community at large, as the entire prosperity of the port is at stake, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be taken up while there is yet time for Government to remove the restrictions on railway traffic before irretrievable damage has been done. The condition of our export trade cannot be better exemplified than by the fact we noticed last week, that there was neither a Canal steamer nor sailing ship loading on the berth for either Liverpool or London, and we are still in the same position. Either a change must be made in the traffic regulations of the railways, or the export trade in Wheat and Seeds which has been established with so much difficulty will desert he port.

The usual weekly biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday, and the result shows a falling off in the demand for remittance to this side. Of the £265,000 offered only £255,000 appears to have been allotted, viz.:—£249,000 to Calcutta, at an average of 1s 8·83d., and £6,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 8·87d., tenders on both places at 1s. 8 13/16d. receiving in full both bills and transfers. Although the average obtained is very little under last week, it is evident that the applications must have been very limited, and but for the state of the Money Market here, the indication would be decidedly in favour of the rupee exchange. As we have latterly had occasion to point out, however, the demands of Government for famine relief are so heavy that the Money Market could not fail to be adversely influenced. Last week's statement of the Bank of Bombay was so far favourable that, owing to the return of Government funds, the Cash Balance was increased by 40½ lacs of rupees, but, notwithstanding this, and, from what we can learn, the probability that the position will be further improved this week from the same source, the Directors at their usual weekly Board Meeting yesterday raised their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round, and the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta followed suit by announcing a similar rise to-day. The Bank of Bombay's minimums now stand at 7 per cent. on fixed loans against Government Paper and 8 per cent. on demand loans, and the Bank of Bengal are 2 per cent. higher, unusually high figures for this time of year when money is generally most plentiful. But the Presidency Banks doubtless feel it necessary to strengthen their position as much as possible before the drain sets in upon them, and it is better they should do so now by degrees when there is little trade to be injuriously affected than to be compelled to put on prohibitive rates when the pressure actually comes. Even under the most favourable circumstances there is no getting beyond the fact that the calls upon the financial resources of the Government during the next few months must be extremely heavy, and it is better for all concerned that they should be discounted now than later on. To what extent it will be necessary to push up rates, and how long the pressure is likely to be maintained, is at the moment quite impossible to estimate, as everything depends on the duration of the famine, but it will be no matter for surprise, on the contrary the probability is already being discussed that we may see a further rise of 2 to 3 per cent. in the course of the next few weeks.

EXCHANGE.—We have had another extremely quiet week in Sterling; transactions have been most limited, and rates have scarcely moved throughout. The market opened for the mail on the basis of 1s. 8 15/16d. for demand Bank and 1s. 9 3/16d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills, which practically remained the ruling quotations until this morning when the somewhat easier figures obtained for Council drafts in London yesterday induced the Banks to partially lower their selling rates 1/16d., making closing figures for the mail:—Bank Bills on demand 1s 8¾d. to 15/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9 3/16d. to 1s. 9 7/16d. per rupee. For future delivery there has been very little doing. In the early part of the week the Banks were sellers of demand for delivery up to the end of the year at 1s. 9d., but to-day they are naming 1/16d. less, and we have not heard of any transactions in Private Paper, although nominally current rates might be quoted for all this month, and 1/16d. per rupee per month higher for further forward delivery. There is little to differ from as to the general character of opinions as to the future nor, in fact, are any opinions at present of much value. The market now and for some time to come will be governed more by the state of money here and in Calcutta, than anything else, and this again depends on the famine and the crops.

On Calcutta, there has latterly been 1 as demand for demand drafts, and the rate is now quoted at 3/16 to ¼ per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is ¼ per cent. discount.

On China, there is nothing doing, and the rate for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is purely nominal at Rs. 216 per 100 Dollars.

From Hong-Kong, the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Great depression prevails both here and in Calcutta, and a decline of ½ to 1 per cent. must be quoted. The increasing dearness of money, and the appreciation of the rupee which has long brought out again next year, are the causes generally assigned for the rapid drop which has latterly taken place, but there is something also due to the fact that Spinning Companies and other investments are bigginning largely to take the place of Government Securities in the eyes of the natives. Moreover, some of the smaller Native States, whose surplus funds have been partially invested in paper, have begun to realise latterly under the pressure of relief works being required to avoid distress in their districts, and as these generally mean considerable amounts placed on the market for sale at the best obtainable price, the effect on values is very marked. We quote to-day:—Fours Rs. 93½ to Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 101½ to ¾.

SHARES.—The improved prospects up-country have exercised a most beneficial effect on Spinning and Weaving shares again, and most of the leading Companies have undergone a further rise in values, but in other shares next to nothing has been doing and few changes have taken place. Bank shares are unaltered throughout, Bank of Bombays being still at 37 per cent. premium. In Land Companies, Colabas have declined Rs. 10, but Mazagons are quoted Rs. 75 and Port Canalings Rs. 10 per share higher. Press shares are very dull, and few transactions in them have taken place this week. Borsees are quoted Rs. 5, East India Rs. 76, and Motasalis Rs. 10 per share higher. In Spinning and Weaving Companies the movements during the week have been a decline of Rs. 50 in Alexandras, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern, Rs. 5 in Fleming, and Rs. 3 in Manchester and Bombay, while an advance of Rs. 5 per share is quoted in Bombay Hemp and Jute, Broach Mills, Hindooran, Meadows, Manockjee Petit, Mazagon, and Oriental, Rs. 15 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 25 in Bombay United, Khandeish, and Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 35 in Sonderdas, Rs. 50 in Alliance, Rs. 55 in Cooria, and Rs. 75 in Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies the only movement of any kind is an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay Burmah Trading.

PIECE GOODS have been in rather more demand in the Bazaar of late, and the clearances this week are estimated at 600 packages, but even this is comparatively poor, and from first hands the transactions reported have been quite insignificant. Prices are quite unchanged, and the position of the market as regards future prospects is also unaltered. Stocks are still large, and there are said to heavy supplies on the way, so that with every likelihood of a poor demand from up-country, even under the most favourable circumstances, the turn of the market must yet be a long way off. For local goods there has been just a shade more demand, but the most of the mills are still working to stock, by no means a healthy state of things.

TWIST.—Our quotations remain nominally unaltered throughout, no clearances of any importance being reported from first hands. Stocks are accumulating, and although not yet so heavy as goods, the appearance of things is certainly in favour of an increased accumulation, as the demand for some time to come must necessarily be extremely light.

METALS.—*Copper*.—The demand is quite stagnant, and prices have declined As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. Stocks being in excess of current requirements. *Yellow Metal* merits the same remark as Copper. Stocks are increasing, and prices have been reduced As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. without leading to business. *Iron* remains dull and difficult of sale, but prices are unaltered.

COALS.—The downward tendency of the market still continues, and it is difficult to give exact quotations, as almost nothing has been done during the week. To arrive, no sales whatever are reported, although Davison's West Hartley via steamer has been offering at Rs. 16, and re-sales of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 14 per ton alongside. On the spot some small lots of Davison's West Hartley have been sold at Rs. 16 per ton.

COTTON.—The Liverpool advices by wire this week have as a general rule been exceedingly quiet, and our market accordingly has been without incentive to fluctuation. Dealers on the strength of very small stocks show considerable firmness, but prices remain in every way as last quoted. The purchases reported during the week only make up a total of about 1,700 bales, of which only some 500 bales were for export, the remainder being chiefly half-pressed Veerumgaum and Wadwan for local spinning at Rs. 191 to Rs. 195 per candy for Fully Fair to Good Fair Cotton.

The *Clearances* for the week have been 2,476 bales, making a total of 798,719 bales since 1st January, as against 892,623 bales for the corresponding period last year. The *Receipts* from up-country this week have been 1,048 bales, against 3,202 bales for the corresponding week last year.

*New Crop* accounts continue to show a steady improvement from everywhere except the Dholleras districts, where, it is to be feared, the out-turn can scarcely fail to be deficient. All round, however, it now seems probable that the yield will be in excess of last season, and if the railway transport difficulty be got over in time, there may be a better opportunity for steady business.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling Coast and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

| *Full-pressed*— | | ₹ Candy | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Broach Ginned F. G. F. | Ready | Rs. 205 | 5 9/16d. |
| „ Omrawuttee Good (nominal) | do. | „ 198 | 5¼d. |
| „ Do. Fully Good Fair | do. | „ 194 | 5d. |
| „ Do. Good Fair | do. | „ 192 | 5 3/16d. |
| „ Dholleras Good (nominal) | do. | „ 200 | 5 7/16d. |
| „ Do. Fully Good Fair | do. | „ 197 | 5¼d. |
| „ Do. Good Fair | do. | „ 195 | 5 5/16d. |
| „ Do. Fully Fair | do. | „ 190 | 5 3/16d. |

SEED.—*Linseed*.—Some small parcels are arriving from time to time which are immediately picked up by exporters against previous contracts at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is again coming forward in small quantities, but not sufficient to admit of any business of importance. For good quality the quotation today is Rs. 8 per cwt.

WHEAT.—The demand for the famine districts still prevails, although the recent rains have tended to lower prices of this and other grains. For exports a few small purchases have been made within the last day or two at Rs. 39 to Rs. 40 for Best White, Rs. 37 to Rs. 38 for Mixed, and Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy for Red.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP MANGROVE, 1,375 tons, apt. G. Pearse, wil sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BARQUE CHRYSOLITE, 1,097 tons, Captain T. Stewart, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. CHANDA, 1,304 tons, Captain C. C. D Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE P. and O. CO'S S. S. NUBAM, 1,727 tons, Captain A. E Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails, and the following cargo:—608 packages piece goods, 86 bales twist, 48 packages beads, 7 cases metal, 55 packages glassware, 2 packages cochineal, 36 packages wine, 3 packages tobacco, 4 cases saffron, 661 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold coins, 4 boxes specie, 1,329 boxes copper coins, 2 packages wax, 5,215 packages grain, and many other packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Nizam (s) | Barlow | Venice, Aug. 10. |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Chanda (s) | Hutcheson | Coast and Calcutta. |
| | Euphrates (s) | Shiell | P. Gulf via Kurrachee. |
| | Olthona | Reed | Calcutta. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Mangrove, Pearse, to Calcutta.
Barque Chrysolite, Stewart, to Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Nizam, to China, &c.
Steamer Vingorla, to Kurrachee.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept
Sea Gull (s).....Smith.....Madras, Aug 28.
Viceroy (s).....Murdoch.....Madras, Aug 26.
Glamorgan (s).....Buck.....Madras, Aug 22.
Punjaub (s).....Honsard.....Bombay, Aug 10.
Loch Katrine.....Burton.....Melbourne, July 15.
Carrie Humphery...Greaier.....Bombay, Aug 16.
2 Africa (s).....Paterson.....Bombay, Aug 24.
Martaban (s).....Barlow.....Madras, Aug 29.
Jura.....Russell.....Liverpool, May 25.
Epervier.....Mangin.....Mauritius, July 31.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
1 D. of Lancaster (s).....
St. Osyth(s).....
Goa (s).....
Satara (s).....
Madras(s).....
Himalay (s).....
Pride of Canada.....
Rooparell.....
Golden Fleece.....
Sheila.....
Battle Abbey.....
Alacy.....
Lorraine.....
2 Sultan (s).....
Canada.....
Auriga.....
Kilda.....
Oldbridge.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Viceroy—Genl Carson, CBT, Mrs Carson and family, Mr Ferell, Mr Norville, Mr Arnold, Mr Williams, Miss Williams, Mr Forman, Mr Sherwart, a Child Bollings.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Loch Katrine—Arethusa of Liverpool in Lat 9-50 S, Long 87-30 All well.
By Jura—Steamer Wakefield in Last 30-30 S, Long 30-20 W from Glasgow to Adelaide 60 days out, wished to be reported Ship Benan in Lat 18-25 N, ong 88-00 E Mirzapore in Lat 18-50, Long 87-45 E Pendragon in Lat 19-50, Long 86-10,

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
2 Marlborough.....Bombay.
3 Caroline.....Chanthilly.
Asia (s).....Rangoon.
Rose.....Rangoon via N. Ports.
D. of Lancaster (s)..Calcutta.
Marcia (s).....Calcutta.

## ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
21 Diamond, H M S, Rosenquet, from Zanzibar.
22 Venetia, s.s Andrews, from London.
22 Airy, ss, Willkie, from Newcastle.
23 Mesopotamia, ss, Phipps, from Bussorah.
23 Kaieteur, ss, Picot, from Cardiff.
25 Manasur, s, Lutfi, from Berberah.
25 Yangtze, ss, Rapsel, from Marseilles.
25 Bachel, ss, Day, from Cardiff.
25 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, from Shanghai.
25 Bangalore, s, Hazelwood, to Veriee.
26 Italia, ss, Donaldson, from Bombay.
26 Persia, ship, Meddrel, from Liverpool.
26 City of Mecca, ss, Marr, from Calcutta.
28 Duplex, ss, Monger, from Mauritius.
28 Titian, ss, Crisp, from Barrow.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22 Venetia, ss, Andrews, to Bombay.
22 Airy, ss, Wilkie, to Bombay.
24 Mesopotamia, ss, Philips, to Marseilles.
25 Yangtze, ss, Rapsel, to Shanghai.
25 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, to London.
26 Kaieteur, ss, Picot, to Bussorah.
26 Bangalore, s, Hazelwood, to Veriee.
26 Italia, ss, Donaldson, to Liverpool.
27 City of Mecca, ss, Marr, to London.
28 Titian, ss, Crisp, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Diamond, H M S, Rosenquet, from Zanzibar.
Manasura, ss, Lutfi, from Berberah.
Rachel, ss, Day, from Cardiff.
Persia, Ship, Moddrel, from Liverpool.
Titian, ss, Crisp, to London.

# DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mangrove s—5 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima; 3,840 bundles hoop iron and 990 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolramon Sallaymahomed.
Pembroke s—80 bags red lead, Tespall Cama; 5 packages tinned plates and 6 packages hardware, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co.
City of Baltimore s—150 boxes tinned plates, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Scottish Chieftain—17 cases toys, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 4 packages earthenware, Mahamed Hajee Ahmed.
Venetia s—5 bales straw boards and 2 bales paper, Hasumally Abdoolally; 12 casks hardware, Geo Gahagan; 2 cases champagne, Scrabje and Eduljee.
Nizam—6 cases gin, The Bank of Bombay.
Pekin s—70 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay; 20 drums turpentine, Jaffer Sulleman and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—10 cases claret, 25 cases cantanac, 25 cases St Julien and 150 cases brandy, Sorabee and Eduljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

# DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Venetia s—20 bales rags, Goculdass Toolseedas; 70 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 10 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedas; 10 bales wool, Goolam Hoosein Parpia; 11 bales cotton' Muthoradass Gowrijee; 67 bales wool, Nensey Dyall; 2 bales wool, Goolam Hoosein Parvia.

FOR LONDON.

Mongalia s—4 bales carpets Chowdhri Manoohunnee; 9 bales hides and 13 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 14 cases shawls, Ramchund Curumchund; 20 cwts E teeth, Jairam Damodar; 17 cwt. E teeth, Pu soiana Khoosahal; 22½ cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh; 22½ cwts E teeth, Visram Treckmanj; 7½ cwts E teeth, Cemma Ramjee; 2 boxes gold bars and 2 boxes silver coins, value Rs 2,15,500, Morarjee Mooljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s—3 cases shawls, Wilson and Co.
Venetia s—2 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 3 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 67½ cwts rapeseed and 8·3 cwts linseed Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—95 bales cotton. Nopechund Nowrungroy.

# HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 7.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

On objections to Commissioner's Report.
324-72—Lynch and T—The Framjee C P Press Co vs The Apollo Press Co—Fletcher and S.

LONG CAUSE.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally, &c., vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and P and Fletcher and Smith and C. & B.

On Judges Summons.

Act X of 1866—Hearn and C—In the matter of the East India Bank in Liquida tion—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another—Tyabjee and B and Ardasir and H.

LONG CAUSE.

383-77—Jefferson and P—N Ardasir Suntook vs P Hormusjee Suntook and others—Ardasir and H.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

129-74—Fletcher and S—Hajee Ismayel Hossein and another vs Mahomed Ally Khan Chittary—Mr Skepsey.
15-77—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Abdool Rahim—M Shamrao Pandoorung.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

12-77—Craigie, L and O—The Hon'ble J Marriott, &c. vs Shree Lalmanjee Maharaj and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.
317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Vithuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H and L.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Hatch, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Wooldridge, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Baroda.
Stevenson, Major, Bombay Poona Horse, on leave, from Dhulia.
Tyndall, Capt, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Pennycuick, Major, Madras R E, from furlough, from England.
Wynter, Capt, Madras 14th Hussars, to join, from England.
Rose, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 10th Hussars, to join, from England.
Bund, Capt, Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 5.

Hatch, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Cunyngham, Lieut, Bengal 96th Highlanders, from leave, to Benares.
White, Capt, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.
Crawford, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.
Stevens, Major, Bombay Poona Horse, from leave, to Dhulia.
Wooldridge, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, to Baroda.
Nangle, Capt, Bombay 2-15th Regt, from leave, to Poona.

# BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, Sept mber 5.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
9th N I—Lieut A W Thompson, Wing Officer and Offg Adjt, to be Adjutant, vice Birch, promoted.
26th N I—Captain Major G Y Hunter, Offg in Medl charge, 1st N I, to the Head Quarters, vice McCulloch.
27th N I.—Lieut R C G Mayne, 33rd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

# BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 6.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col H H G C Warrington, H M's 29th Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Australia and Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Major C G Gunning, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel A A Bayly to be Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, vice Haygard, the following promotions and temporary appointments in the Ordnance Department are ordered:—

Captain F W M Spring to be First Class Commissary, vice Bayly. Captain C W E Murphy to be Second Class Commissary, vice Spring. Lieutenant-Colonel F Swanston to act as Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines during Colonel Clark's absence, or until further orders. Captain F J Caldecott to act as First Class Commissary of Ordnance, vice Swanston.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on urgent private affairs, from date of Embarkation in September, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain W B Seton, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

The following temporary arrangement is ordered:—Honorary Captain Henderson, Commissariat Department, to retain charge of the Allowance Guard, Poona, vice Gordon Carthon, retired.

Surgeon W Boyd, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal, Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding operations, Punjaub, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned soldier of Her Majesty's British Forces having been authorized to be discharged at his own request, free, with pension, after 21 years' service, and to reside and remain in England, is allowed to proceed to Australia, on his way to his pay and allowances in this Presidency pending his embarkation for that colony:—3rd Hussars, Private Roger Moreland.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified:—Lieut J N S Kirkwood,—1st September 1877.

The date of retirement from the Service of Colonel J F Lester, Staff Corps, is "18th August 1877," and not 10th July, as published in G G O No 482, of the 10th idem.

With reference to Notifications published by the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, in the "Government Gazette," His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the practice be discontinued so far as the Military Branch of the Medical Department is concerned, and that Notification sheets be substituted instead, and published separately in the form of sheets, and be accepted as sufficient authority for all transfers and departmental charges, as hitherto.

# CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Asam Venkaji Virupax, Head Karkun of the Bagewari Taluka in the District of Kaladgi, is appointed as a temporary measure, to be a Mamlatdar of the Second Class in the District of Kaladgi.

Asam Ramchandra Krishna, Karkun in the Bagewari Taluka in the District of Kaladgi, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Mamlatdar of the Third Class in the District of Kaladgi.

Mr W B Mulock, First Grade Assistant Collector, Tanna, has been granted furlough, on medical certificate, for eighteen months.

Mr C E Frost, Acting Second Grade Assistant Collector, is transferred in the same capacity to Tanna.

Mr J A Hamilton, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Ratnagiri, now on famine duty in Kaladgi, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, on medical certificate.

Colonel H P Disbrowe, Bombay Pensioners, is appointed a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, vice Surgeon-Major Dymock, resigned.

Mr F W Chapman permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 23rd January 1877.

Mr C W Arbuthnot permitted to resign, on account of ill health only. Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 14th instant.

Mr J Arbuthnot permitted to resign, on account of ill health only. Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from 14th of June 1877.

The undermentioned Officers are temporarily transferred to the Public Works Department, viz.:—

Colonel J F Dunsterville, Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India as a temporary measure.

Colonel C F Nuttall, Executive Engineer, Irrigation and Under Secretary to Government (Irrigation), to act as Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, during the absence of Major-General Strachey, R E.

Captain M J Macartney, R E, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Sholapur, as a temporary measure.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

*(Gazette of India*, Sept. 1.)

Mr W C Wood, Deputy Commissioner 3rd grade in Oudh, to 2nd grade. Major R H deMontmorency, Assistant Commissioner 1st grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd grade. Mr A J Millett, Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner 2nd grade, to 1st grade. Captain H W Hastings, Assistant Commissioner 3rd grade.

Mr J K Wright, C S, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam, to 2nd grade, vice Quinton, transferred to Bengal: Lieut M A Gray, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade, vice Mr Wright.

The services of Colonel A Elderton, Officiating Political Agent 1st Class, and Officiating Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the date on which he is relieved by Lieut E J Durand.

Lieut E J Durand, Assistant Political Agent 3rd Class, is posted as Officiating Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, until further orders.

Captain C B Euan Smith, C S I, Officiating Political Agent 3rd and 1st Assistant to Resident Hyderabad, to officiate as Political Agent 2nd Class.

Lieut-Col J Johnstone is appointed to officiate as Political Agent 3rd Class, vice Captain Smith, and is posted to Manipur.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 1st December 1871, and in consequence of casualties, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Colonel R Richards, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals; Major C P Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.

Major-General F W Burroughs, Bengal Infantry, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals; Colonel E C Beale, Bombay Infantry, is placed on the list of Major-General: and Lieut-Col in Bengal Staff Corps) W J Twynam, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.

Col C R W Hervey, C B, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals; Colonel J E Gravatt, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Indian Gradation List.

Col J E Gravatt, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals; Major T H Turner, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieut-Colonels; Captain H M Evans, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, as Major, 22nd Bengal Cavalry, 22nd September 1876, and 1st Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 25 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut-Colonel; Maj E J L Twynam.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 27 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major: Captain D T H Sampson, and R F Davis.

Lieut C H Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 38th N I, and Lieut G Wingate, Wing Officer, 24th N I, to be Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 3rd class, on probation.

The undermentioned officers are permitted furlough to Europe:—Major W S Hunt, Madras Staff Corps, for two years.

General leave of absence in India for six months, is granted to Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieut R Busher, Army Remount Department.

The following are to be third grade Engineers, Marine Department, on probation: Thomas Burns, J L Arratoon, and William Storey.

Mr E B Medley, Executive Engineer 4th grade, on the establishment of the Madras Government, under the Northern System, is reduced to the rank of Assistant Engineer 1st grade.

Lieut A S W Connor, B S C, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, attached to the North-Eastern System of State Railways, is on return from furlough transferred to the Central system.

The undermentioned officers are temporarily transferred to Madras Department on Famine Relief Works:—

From Bengal, Irrigation Branch—Mr F Taylor, Executive Engineer; and the following Assistant Engineers, E A Farrick, A Clarke, A Hayes, E E A Kuster, A C C Rogers, G A G Shaws, J E Swinton, and C J K Watson.

From N-W Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch—Mr F R Brown, H L R Green, Mr E P Johnson, Mr A W Slater, and Mr R H D Mills.

From Punjab, Irrigation Branch—Mr H P Leupolt.

From Central India—Mr W A Smith.

Captain H R Le M Carey, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, N W Provinces, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, P. Depart.

Mr G A Gresslin, Superintendent 3rd grade, to officiate as Superintendent 2nd grade.

# CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....7th, 7h. 57·7m. p. m.
First Quarter.....14th, 8h. 0·6m. p. m.
Full Moon.....22nd, 5h. 26·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter.....30th, 11h. 11·6m. a. m.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Fri. 7 | ..... | 5 46 | 6 9 | 11 5 m<br>11 24 a | 4 44 m<br>5 19 a |
| Sat. 8 | ..... | 5 46 | 6 8 | 11 43 m<br>... | 5 39 m<br>5 56 a |
| Sun. 9 | ..... | 5 46 | 6 7 | 0 6 m | 6 9 m |
| Mon. 10 | Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity | 5 46 | 6 6 | 0 29 m<br>0 49 m | 6 32 m<br>6 51 m |
| Tues. 11 | ..... | 5 46 | 6 5 | 0 58 a<br>1 32 m<br>1 27 a | 7 10 a<br>7 50 m<br>8 46 a |
| Wed. 12 | The English Mail expected. | 5 46 | 6 4 | 2 17 m<br>1 58 a | 8 11 m<br>8 37 a |
| Th. 13 | ..... | 5 46 | 6 3 | 3 8 m<br>2 31 a | 8 55 m<br>9 11 a |

# OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.


MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
The Government of Bombay and the Export Trade of Western India.
The Appointment of General Kennedy to be Personal Assistant to the Duke of Buckingham.—I.—II.
Lord Lytton's Minute on the Famine.
The Famine in Bombay and Southern India.
Rain and Crop Reports.
The Famine Districts in the Bombay Presidency.
Condition of Kattywar.
Immigrants into Bombay from the Famine Districts.
The Famine Crisis in Madras—The Change of Policy.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Presidency.
The Disturbance at Mascat.
Performances in Behalf of the Royal School at Bath.
Robbery of Specie from a Mail Steamer.
The Town Hall Concert
The Turki h Envoy Repulsed.
On the side of the Ladies.
Infraction of the Port Rules.
Rifle Match at Mhow.
Bengal.
Madras.
Burmah.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
The Frontier.
The *Smeaton* at Quetta.
Affairs in Jawakir.
General Notes.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Indian Famines and the Neglect of Indian Rivers.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—
Freights.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.


With the Indian Edition here is Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
The War.
English Political and Social List at a Glance.
British Interests in the East.

# SPORTING.

## THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SUPLEMENTARY SWEEP 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SUPPLEMENTARY SWEEP, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of this Sweep, which closes at noon on the 12th September 1877, begs to inform him that, owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements, he is unable to comply with the request,

*Bombay Gazette*, Manager's Office,
Bombay, Sept. 5, 1877.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

LYALL—September 1st, at Simla, the wife of C. J. Lyall, C.S., of a son.

DEATH.

TOWLE—August 19th, at Coconads, Mr. R. H. D. Towle, aged 77 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1877.


WE are glad to learn that some misapprehension has existed as to the share taken by the Government of Bombay in restricting the goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway to the transport of grain for the famine districts of Madras. A correspondent, who has the means of obtaining exact information as to the arrangements that have been made, says it is the case that the G. I. P. Railway Company, being unable to carry all the traffic offered to them, have for some time past, by desire of the Bombay Government, acting under instructions from the Government of India, given a preference to traffic for the famine districts, and that they have undertaken to deliver, besides what is estimated to be required for Poona, Sholapore, and other stations in the Deccan, about 900 tons a day on the average at Raichore, and about 300 tons a day on to the Nizam's Railway. But, when the Government of Bombay informed the Governments of India and Madras that

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

## LATEST BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

2 to 1 against Silvio.
4 — 1 —— Fontainbleau.
5 — 1 —— Lady Golightly.
10 — 1 —— Plunger.
12 — 1 —— Strachino.
20 — 1 —— Hidalgo.
22 — 1 —— Brown Prince.
40 — 1 —— Chamant.
50 — 1 —— Strathmore.
60 — 1 —— Bay Athol.
60 — 1 —— Swing.
100 — 1 —— Glen Arthur.
100 — 1 —— Monk.
100 — 1 —— Morier.
100 — 1 —— Touchet.
100 — 1 —— Covenanter.
100 — 1 —— Jagellon.
100 — 1 —— Beaurepaire.
100 — 1 —— Masaniello.
100 — 1 —— Cheetah.
100 — 1 —— Albert Edward.
100 — 1 —— Sleipnir.
100 — 1 —— Grey Friar.
100 — 1 —— La Jouchere.
100 — 1 —— Actaeon.
100 — 1 —— Plaisaunte.
100 — 1 —— Hadrian.
100 — 1 —— Adamite.

The first three are freely booked. It is uncertain whether Chamant will start. Betting is even on Silvio and Lady Golightly coupled.

## CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA, 6TH SEPT.

In the return match between North and South, South, in the first innings, made 118. Best scores—Hamilton 28, Trueman 22, Thackwell 17, and Wyse 16. North, first innings, 112. Best scores—Harris 47, and Tennent 22. South in second innings had scored 66, with three wickett down, when the game was called, Caldecotts making 26, and Trueman 18.

## BOMBAY WEEKLY FAMINE STATEMENT.

POONA, Sept. 6, 10 p. m.

The improvement in the general situation, noticed in the last summary, still continues. More rain has fallen in Guzerat, Kattywar, Khandeish, and Nasick. The fall in seven famine collectorates south of Nasick is, on the whole very satisfactory; much *kurif* is sown, but the *rabi* crop now being sown will need more rain. Till this crop is secured high prices must prevail. The quantity of grain imported into the famine districts is 9,133 tons, against 5,786 in the previous week. There is a slight decline of prices, owing to more favourable prospects. Decrease of people on famine works is 5,105, the increase on charitable relief is 9,287, but the increase now noticed is somewhat nominal. Cholera is declining.

There are heavy clouds about and slight rain is falling.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## THE ACTION AT KADIKOI.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

According to a Russian official despatch, the Turks on the 4th instant temporarily occupied Kadikoi but were afterwards expelled by the Russian forces with heavy loss. The Russian loss in the action is stated to have been only 180.

## GREAT BATTLE BELIEVED IMMINENT.

Turkish unofficial accounts state, that a Turkish Army Corps from Rasgrad is advancing towards Biela and has already arrived at Obretnik. A great battle is believed to be imminent.

A Russian official despatch confirms the capture of Lovatz by the Russians, and states that the capture was preceded by twelve hours fighting.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE SERVIANS.

The Servian Militia have received their marching orders. Prince Milan will assume command.

## SENTENCE ON THE LATE TURKISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Abdul Kerim Pasha, Redif Pasha, and the late Commanders of Scutari, Sistova, and the Schipka Pass, have been sentenced to banishment to Lemnos.

## THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Sept. 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Zambesi, with the outward London Mails of 24th ult., left here at 10 p. m. this evening for Bombay.

LONDON, Sept. 5, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 6 1-16d. |
| Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. | 1-8⅜ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 81½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 81½ |
| 5 per cent. do. | 88½ |
| 5 per cent. Consols for account | 95⅛ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 105⅝ |
| Bar Silver | 54½ |

About £125,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrival.—William Douglas.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

| | Greenwich Time. | Average Time in Transit. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| FROM UNITED KINGDOM— | | |
| Via Teheran (perfect).. | 6th— 6 55 a.m. | 1 52 |
| „ Turkey ( do. ).. | 6th— nil. | |
| „ Suez ( do. ).. | 5th—11 55 p.m. | 0 37 |
| FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE— | | |
| Via Teheran (perfect).. | 6th— nil. | |
| „ Turkey ( do. ).. | 6th— nil. | |
| „ Suez ( do. ).. | 5th—11 50 p.m. | 7 39 |
| FROM CHINA— | | |
| Via Singapore (perfect.) | 6th— 7 53 | |
| FROM AUSTRALIA— | | |
| Via Singapore (perfect). | 5th—24 5 | |

## STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 6TH SEPT., 2-22 P. M.

Steamer Bokhara, from Aden, arrived.

## WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 6.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., ther. mx 82, W. B. 76, min. 74, bar. 29-79. Fall of rain 1 inch 37 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. 2, ther. 0-9, bar. 29-95. Fall of rain 5 cents.

MANGALORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind moderate N. E. S. Fall of rain 1 inch and 31 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4 42 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. 96, bar. 29-80.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W. ther. 86. Fall of rain 87 cents.

## WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Reports show rain almost general throughout the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras. Showers have fallen even in Sind, where more is expected. The reports for the Punjab to the 3rd inst. say that prospects are immensely improved. To-day there is rain at Loodiana—14 inches in two days, and continuous rain at Jullander, Lahore, Amritsar, and Umballa. This rain, it is believed, will secure the *rubi* sowings in the important grain producing districts. For the North-West Provinces general rain in Jhansi where *bajra* and *teel* sowings and ploughing for *rabi* are progressing. There has been good rain in parts of Meerut and Agra, but none elsewhere. Moderate rainfall is reported from Mysore and Hydrabad, and from Mount Aboo in Rajputana, but more is still much needed in other parts of Rajputana. For the Central Provinces—prospects are generally very favourable, but more rain is needed in Saugor and Damoh, and the crops in the Upper Godaveri are drying up, as there is no rain.

## FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Byculla In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday, Sept. 6, up to 8 a.m. | 0 5 | 0 0 | 0 37 |
| Previously registered | 58 46 | 48 10 | 56 37 |
| Total up to date | 58 51 | 48 10 | 56 74 |
| Fall up to 6th Sept. 1876 | 45 68 | 46 38 | 53 9 |

THE climate of Poona is not so propitious as usual this season to the health of visitors from Bombay. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Staveley, has been obliged again to come down to Bombay for a change, and it is, we hear, unlikely that he will return to Poona.

A LIVERPOOL correspondent informs us, *apropos* of transports, that the s.s. England, 3,111 tons, and one or two other of the largest liners, have been and were still, when the mail left, kept in port at Liverpool by orders of Government, issued at the end of July, to await further instructions.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH will, no doubt, be gratified to learn that Prince Bismarck, in the course of his recent interview with a deputation of Protestant clergymen at Kissingen, let fall a few remarks which will, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, be echoed by many an observer of public affairs and public men in this country. "My experience of professors when they take to politics," said the Prince, sarcastically, "is not the most agreeable. Even in Parliament they continually suppose they are addressing their scholars, and cannot bear being contradicted. When they are opposed they get excited, and cannot realise the enormity of any one venturing to differ from them."

THE following telegrams, received by firms in Bombay, have been handed to us :—

Broach, Sept. 6.—"Weather clear; present prospects good."

"Hyderabad (Deccan), Sept. 6, 10-30 a. m.—Yesterday 90 cents. fell; cloudy weather still."

"Hooblee, Sept. 6, 11-20 a. m.—Daily showers here, and in districts. Rain for the present sufficient."

THE Polo match between a Bombay team and the 12th Lancers cannot, we hear, be played to-morrow according to arrangement, as the Lancers' ponies will not arrive from Secunderabad before to-morrow. It is hoped, however, that the match may be played on Monday.

ANOTHER victim of ill-health contracted in the dreary famine districts of Kaladgi, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, of the Civil Service, goes home by to-day's mail on sick leave. When the famine accounts for this Presidency are made up, the list of men whose health has been utterly shattered by incessant work in the districts will indeed be a heavy one.

THE *Madras Times* and its Bombay namesake have evidently entered into a solemn league and covenant to admire each other. The fact may be founded on strictly natural causes, but nevertheless the Madras *confrere* ought to be cautious how it applauds its friend. The other day it published an extract from a letter from a Bombay correspondent, who praises the *Times of India* in a most enthusiastic manner. According to him, the *Times of India's* telegrams have "quite stumped the Bombay Government," and after delivering this weighty expression of opinion he shows his horror of the Madras famine and his delight at the favourable condition of affairs in this Presidency by proclaiming that "on this side we are comparatively safe—in fact, in some parts an 18-anna crop is looked for in cotton." We wonder how many annas this correspondent usually finds in his rupees. He must have been singularly well off during the recent depreciation of silver, for he must always have been two annas a rupee better off than his suffering brethren. It is evident that a correspondent who knows so much about cotton and rupees is the very man to inform a paper like the *Madras Times* of the wonderful effects which have made *Times of India's* telegrams have had upon the Government of Bombay. We are afraid, however, that the Bombay correspondent in question must have written his news very near Madras.

THE *Madras Mail* contains the following telegram, the information in which ought to astonish Bombay citizens in general and volunteers in particular :—" Consternation has been caused among the Volunteers by a successful movement to elect tradesmen as officers." We have heard the chances of election to officerships of certain individuals freely discussed, but whether they were elected or not was never likely to cause consternation in the mind of any sane man.

A MOST serious accident lately occurred at Aden, which seems to have created an universal feeling of regret and sympathy. Col. and Mrs. Faulknor were out driving on the evening of the 20th August, when the horse (the Colonel's charger) bolted up the hill towards the Residency; the coachman unfortunately tried to turn him, when he wheeled round suddenly, the wheels became locked, and the carriage (a Victoria) upset, throwing both Col. and Mrs. Faulknor out with great violence. Mrs. Faulknor was happily uninjured, but the wheels passed over the Colonel's leg, fracturing the bone. Medical help was obtained in a few minutes, when the Colonel was carried home. We are very happy to say, that the bone was most skilfully set by Dr. Jackson, 56th Regiment, assisted by Drs. Dane, Wade, Pattison, and Kellsall, and we trust we shall soon hear that the Colonel has made a speedy recovery.

MR. J. E. BOEHM writes to the *Times* with reference to a statement as to his statue of the Prince of Wales for Bombay. The statue is not paid for by the Parsees of Bombay, but by Sir Albert Sassoon alone. The whole expense amounts to about 10,000*l*. The Prince is not on his favourite Arab, Aleph, but on an English charger (also a portrait). The statue is modelled by Mr. Boehm, also the relievis on the granite pedestal representing the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Bombay, and his reception by the Parsee school children there. The figure is 10 ft. high; the horse in proportion.

THE following glimmer of common sense appears in the *Madras Times* :—"A sense of common fairness will show that we cannot expect to be permitted to spend the finances of India altogether uncontrolled by those who are responsible for those finances, and who—not the Government of Madras—will have to yield an account of the stewardship of the finances entrusted to them."

MAY we suggest to Government, says the *Statesman*, that it might be well for it to communicate to the public, the necessities of its position as to finance, in connection with this Famine. During the last week, the Treasury has been financing heavily to place funds in Madras and Bombay. It has bought no less, we hear, than Rs. 1,40,00,000 of Bank bills upon the two cities, in the last few days. An operation of this magnitude would have been impossible, but for the fact that there are 2½ crores of silver afloat for India. As the bulk of this silver is going to Bombay, and the bills are at 30 and 60 days, the Exchange Banks have been able to effect the heavy remittances which the Treasury wished to make. As the sale of these bills has transferred about 140 lakhs of rupees from the Treasury to the Bank of Bengal and the various Exchange Banks of the city, the operation will probably arrest the rise in the discount market and keep exchange down. We cannot but think that the Finance Department might be strengthened, by the addition thereto of some one with a thorough acquaintance with banking and banking.

AT the Mansion House on Aug. 15, the Lord Mayor, on taking his seat in the Justice-room, said, addressing the Chief Clerk : Mr. Gresham, before proceeding to the business of the day, I desire to draw public attention to the dire and dreadful famine which is now raging in Southern India, and especially in the Presidency of Madras. The subject, as you are aware, formed an impressive paragraph in Her Majesty's Speech in proroguing the Parliament yesterday, and it was stated that the visitation had been, and was still of extreme severity, and its duration likely to be prolonged. I will now read a telegram I have received, dated Madras, August 13, from the chairman of the Famine Relief Committee. It is as follows :—"The committee earnestly solicit your Lordship's powerful influence and support in an appeal for public assistance for the relief of the afflicted populations of Southern India. The position is extremely grave. There is very great and increasing mortality from want, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Government. The monsoon has again been deficient. The difficulties will certainly last till January. Cattle have perished in large numbers, and among all the labouring classes there is very great destitution. Property is being sold for food. The villages have been largely deserted, and the poor are wandering in search of sustenance. The resources of the lower middle class are exhausted owing to famine prices. Prompt liberal assistance and sympathy may mitigate the suffering. Particulars forwarded to the *Times* a fortnight ago." This telegram speaks for itself, and I can only add to it the concluding words of a leading article in to-day's *Times*—"Let not the appeal now at length made to us fall unheeded. Our countrymen at Madras call upon the municipalities at home and their cry must be heard. We have hitherto been too little concerned with the awful trial that has befallen our fellow-subjects; let us redeem the past by keeping it before our eyes and in our minds and hearts, until all that we can do is done in order that it may be overcome." I shall be delighted to receive at the Mansion House, and to remit to the Duke of Buckingham and the other public authorities in India, any sums which the generous public may feel inclined to entrust to me, and I sincerely hope that the urgent appeal which I now make for funds will be promptly and liberally responded to.

THE death is recorded of Miss Toru Datt, the only surviving daughter of Babu Gobind Chandra Datt, a young Bengali lady whose poetical compositions in the English language, written at an age when many English girls are at school, not only bear the stamp of genius, but display a finish which only high culture could bestow.

THE Turkish Envoy arrived at Peshawar under a salute of 15 guns, and is staying at the house of Mr. Christie, District Superintendent of Police. It is reported on pretty good authority, that the Envoy's agent to the Akhoond of Swat was not received by that worthy.

COLONEL PREJEVALSKY has reported to the Government of Turkestan that the Chinese forces, after taking Turfan and Toksun, were advancing on Karashahr. Karashahr is a walled city with a thousand houses. Close by is a strong fort built by the late Ameer Yakoob Beg. About eighty miles off is Kurla, where the Ameer was killed. Colonel Prejevalsky, it is said, foretells the speedy dissolution of the Kashgar kingdom.

LIEUT-GENERAL LORD MARK KERR, C.B., who has just arrived from India, will (says the *Whitehall Review*) have the offer of the next infantry colonelcy which becomes vacant.

*Vanity Fair* says :—"We are able to state that the Pope recently wrote to King Victor Emmanuel (for the first time since the occupation of Rome by the Italians), requesting his Majesty to use his influence to induce Countess Lambertini to withdraw from her suit, "in order to avoid still greater scandal," and promising at the same time that the Count Antonelli should be induced to agree to a fair arrangement. The King replied that he could not interfere with the courts of justice."

IT has been confidently stated at the military clubs, that Col. Robert ames Loyd Lindsay, M.P. for Berkshire, who acted as side-de-camp to General Simpson in the Crimean war, has been offered the post of Financial Secretary for War, vacant by the Hon. Frederick Stanley's promotion to the Financial Secretaryship of the Treasury. Col. Lindsay was for some years Equerry to the Prince of Wales, and received the Victoria Cross for distinguished services at the batile of Alma.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S horse Favonius, a Derby winner, has died from a disease, believed to be typhoid fever, which has attacked the stud at Crafton. The horse was valued at £12,000. The other horses of the stud have been sent to Mentmore, and it is hoped that the disease has now been overcome. Among the horses at Mentmore are King Tom, Cornelion, and Macaroni.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says :—Two ironclads built for the Turkish Government—one by the Thames Ironworks Company, and the other at Messrs. Samuda's yard—are now complete and ready to receive their guns, but are detained in the Thames under existing international law pending the present war. A third ship, in the hands of the Messrs. Samuda, for the service of the Ottoman Porte, is in a forward state of preparation, but will, of course, have to await the issue of events.

CAPTAIN STANLEY will, says *Truth*, make an excellent Secretary to the Treasury. In the War Office he was looked upon as a first rate man of business, and the only murmur that has been raised against his new appointment is, that he happens to be the brother of Lord Derby. He can't help that, and he might have been the brother of a very much worse man. Besides, family influence must be kept up.

A BERLIN telegram in the *Daily News* says, that the Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 14,459 men in killed and wounded in the campaign up to the 9th August. The march of the first troops of the Guards from St. Petersburg for the Danube commenced on Wednesday, Aug. 15.

THE Russian loss in the last battle of Plevna is now officially given at 2,771 rank and file and 75 officers. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, however, who witnessed the battle at Plevna, telegraphs from Sistova :—"The official return of the loss at Plevna is 1,000 killed and about 4,500 wounded. The severity of the first estimate is mitigated by the coming in of individual stragglers days after the battle. It must, however, be impossible to distinguish between the killed, wounded, and missing of such a battle, where a field remained with the enemy; and it is wiser to put the total loss at 5,500 if the official returns are to be relied on. It may be remembered that my estimate on the evening of the battle was between 6,000 and 7,000; this was lower considerably than that of the Russians themselves, while German eye-witnesses have called it 10,000 to 11,000."

THE Russian official journals are anxious to have it understood that the Government is not at all straining its military system to reinforce the army beyond the Danube. The *Invalide Russe* declares that there is not the least foundation for the report that the whole Russian army is about to be mobilised. With the exception of a portion of the Guard, and the corps whose mobilisation was previously announced, no part of the army is ordered to mobilise, and not a single company is changing its quarters.

THE *World* doubts the correctness of the statement made by the *Army and Navy Gazette* that Colonel Colley will succeed Colonel Hamley as commandant of the Staff College at the end of the present year. "Colonel Hamley will be promoted to be a Major-General on Oct. 1; and Colonel Colley is at present too busily employed in India, where he is Lord Lytton's right-hand man, to be able to leave for even so important an appointment as this. Colonel Colley has rather upset the Indian traditions, which would confine the duties of the Governor General's Military Secretary to arranging military ceremonies, and settling the regulation length of ladies' trains at drawing-rooms."

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I ought not, however, to omit to mention that this correspondence has served to reveal the nature and source of the complaints on which Mr. Hathornthwaite so confidently relies as warranting my dismissal. Two letters have reached me from prominent members of St. Peter's Church, Mazagon—Mr. Thomas Counsell and Mr. W. H. Walker—each of whom has two little boys at the Diocesan School. The latter gentleman "cannot express any admiration" of anything beneath the skies, saving and excepting "the Rev. Mr. Page as a man and gentleman." He would like very much to see a large share of the control of the Diocesan School entrusted to Mr. Page, and he would take his chance of his sons' minds being warped or their education being tainted or enriched with religious ideas he may not hold with favour. This is very kind and accommodating of Mr. Walker; but surely he cannot blame other parents for not entertaining the same enlarged and liberal ideas on the training of their children as himself; nor can he justly feel surprised if, unaware of his somewhat peculiar views, have never even attempted "to warp his sons' minds or taint their education." I am sorry that I cannot quite agree with his remarkably simple definition of my duties. According to the dictum that there is not the least foundation for the report that the whole Russian army is about to be mobilised. With the exception of a portion of the Guard, and the corps whose mobilisation was previously announced, no part of the army is ordered to mobilise, and not a single company is changing its quarters.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since my last letter appeared in your columns, the replies to my circular have been coming in so rapidly that I have scarcely had time to read them. I have to thank Mr. Hathornthwaite very heartily for suggesting so ready and suitable a mode of defence against his attack. A more convincing body of evidence in disproof of his assertion than that now in my possession it would be impossible to imagine; and I can only most gratefully thank the writers, many of whom are personally unknown to me, for having so nobly come to the front in the hour of need, when those who ought to be the defenders of my character have proved themselves my bitterest foes.

I ought not, however, to omit to mention that this correspondence has served to reveal the nature and source of the complaints on which Mr. Hathornthwaite so confidently relies as warranting my dismissal. Two letters have reached me from prominent members of St. Peter's Church, Mazagon—Mr. Thomas Counsell and Mr. W. H. Walker—each of whom has two little boys at the Diocesan School. The latter gentleman "cannot express any admiration" of anything beneath the skies, saving and excepting "the Rev. Mr. Page as a man and gentleman." He would like very much to see a large share of the control of the Diocesan School entrusted to Mr. Page, and he would take his chance of his sons' minds being warped or their education being tainted or enriched with religious ideas he may not hold with favour. This is very kind and accommodating of Mr. Walker; but surely he cannot blame other parents for not entertaining the same enlarged and liberal ideas on the training of their children as himself; nor can he justly feel surprised if, unaware of his somewhat peculiar views, have never even attempted "to warp his sons' minds or taint their education." I am sorry that I cannot quite agree with his remarkably simple definition of my duties. According to the dictum of this pretentio philosopher, the whole duty of a schoolmaster consists in "carrying out the wishes in the matter of school education of the body that appoints him." He ends by informing me that he "intends to forward a copy of this to Mr. Hathornthwaite, who is already in possession of his sentiments on the subject of the Diocesan School;" and I can only say that if his letter affords Mr. Hathornthwaite as much quiet enjoyment as it has given me, it will not have been written in vain. Mr. Walker, I should imagine, was intended by Nature to be the "low comedian" of Ritualism. Mr. Counsell, on the other hand, is emphatically "the heavy father." He is of opinion that my questions cannot be answered in a manner satisfactory to himself, like Mr. Walker, he avoids answering them at all. Putting aside the fact that a gentleman who talks about "irregularities," "consciously," "definitely," "authorities," "corroborating," &c. &c., is, perhaps, hardly the most suitable person that could be chosen to lecture a schoolmaster, there are circumstances connected with the recent history of the school which mark out Mr. Counsell's evidence as peculiarly likely to commend itself to the Local Committee. These circumstances it may yet be necessary for me to relate. In the meantime, I need scarcely say that Mr. Hathornthwaite's statement—that "the highly unsatisfactory manner in which Mr. Houston has of late discharged his duties" is "fully attested by complaints received from the parents of pupils"—is quite untrue; that the Committee are well aware of their inability to prove anything against me which would justify my dismissal; and that the remark referred to could only have been made with an intention to injure me in the estimation of the public. That it has not done so is no fault of Mr. Hathornthwaite's.

and, Lisowaya, and Osman Bazar, the 12th, 13th, and half of the 11th Corps; at Tirnova the Gourko division; in the position of Plevna and Lovno stand the 9th, 4th, and half of the 11th Corps. There is further a reserve between Biela and Gorn.

## GENERAL GOURKO'S RETREAT.

THE special correspondent of the *Scotsman*, writing from Karabola, the head-quarters of General Gourko, gives a vivid description of the horrors of the Russian retreat after the sanguinary battle near Yeni Saghra. The Russians, though they had 2,000 killed and wounded, claimed the victory, and were advancing to the relief of General Raoch at Eski Saghra, when they were met by a force of 40,000 Turks under Suleiman Pasha. A retreat being necessary, and the ordinary routes to the passes of the Lower Balkans being impracticable, the Russians fell back, along a sheep track, across the mountain above Delbokra. Their rear was covered by a detachment of dragoons and a detachment of Cossacks. In the darkness of night and through heaps of dead, General Gourko conducted his force across the shoulder of the Meridewen, the burning town of Eski Saghra being visible in the valley. So narrow were the defiles through which the Russians had to pass, that guns, ambulances, and waggons fell over precipices, and the lives of many of the soldiers were sacrificed. The morning light revealed the most horrible scenes, the ground in the rear of the retreating army being littered with dead and dying. At length Haimes Boghaz was reached and a stand was made. The pursuit had long before fallen off, and the demoralised army of General Gourko was left in security.

## THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

(*Times, Correspondent.*)

BUCHAREST, Aug. 8.

THE campaign has now continued long enough to enable spectators accustomed to other armies to form some opinion as to the capacity of Russian troops, Russian organization, and Russian leaders. If, in attempting to set before the English public certain views with regard to the efficiency of the Russian Army, I should appear to speak critically, and even dogmatically, let it be understood that the opinions expressed are not mine alone, but are held by foreign officers of distinction and experience in common with myself.

First in importance must come the Infantry, not only because they are most numerous, but also because, improve Cavalry and Artillery as we may, the solid force which must, in ordinary circumstances, take and hold positions and perform most of the main work of war, must be the foot soldiers. Let us hope that the time has gone by for calling Cavalry and Artillery "auxiliary arms." Moulting in this or any other modern war has diminished the value of Cavalry, and every day shows the increasing power of Artillery. Indeed, the work of the advanced guard, under General Gourko, has shown, as was never shown before by Artillery and Cavalry working together; yet a force consisting of these two arms alone was often delayed till the Infantry could come up; and the old expression that the Infantry forms the backbone of the Army is as true and as evident as it was in wars which have passed into the domain of history. In speaking, therefore, first of the Infantry, it becomes necessary to distinguish between officers and men—between the material of which the regiments are chiefly composed and the brains which direct that material. There cannot be two opinions on the excellent quality of the men. They are brave, hardy, and naturally obedient; filled with the courage which undertakes the stubbornness which refuses to be defeated so long as a chance exists. At the same time they are not too dependent on the care of their officers, and will for them that they are not. They carry their absurd load of 70lb. unflinchingly on the march, doing their 15 or 20 miles a day without over fatigue, and coming forward again on the next morning fresh for new labours. They have, moreover, a fund of good temper and quietness which preserves them from nervous irritability, and therefore from much waste and tear of the body. The Tirailleurs whom I have chiefly seen are picked troops, one fifth about one third of their numbers on the slopes before Plevna, and could even then hardly be withdrawn from the fight, were average soldiers, and showed the moral of which the bulk of the Army is composed. If they failed to carry by a frontal attack positions held by superior numbers behind intrenchment (the enemy being armed with a weapon almost exactly like our own Henry-Martini) who can blame them? It was marvellous that they attacked again and again, though their opponents had not been sufficiently shaken by the concentrated fire of Artillery. Did not the Prussian Guards retire from the slopes of St. Privat under like conditions? And as Plevna every man in the reserve had been thrown forward into the fight, while the supporting Artillery was unable to act, being masked by the Infantry advance. The gallant men were literally withered by a sweeping fire from men whose fez-crowned heads alone could be discerned above the trenches they defended. They became mixed in the attack, as all Infantry must in these days, and retired, when called back, in some disorder. But the testimony of eyewitnesses proves that they were collected steadily in their camps next day, and were as drill as the day after. They were defeated in circumstances which rendered defeat almost certain; but all honour to them for carrying on so long that front-l attack which is pronounced by all the best tacticians to be impossible of success against modern firearms. The Russian Infantry soldier, further force, be pronounced to be all that can be desired, whether as skirmishers or in serried ranks. But the officers, though brave, lack much of that knowledge of tactical details which would teach them how to make the best of their men. They lead boldly, but they do not guide sufficiently. There is, in short, little of that skill which is so striking in the German army, and which gives a double power to Infantry. While admiring the courage of the troops and the devotion of the officers one is often tempted to exclaim, "Magnificent, but not war."

The Cavalry are well mounted for war, and capable of making long marches; and this is to be understood both of the regular Cavalry and the Cossacks. The saddle is a mere frame-work of wood, with a piece of leather stretched from pommel to cantle. Over this and over the wallets on which the cloak is placed lies a gray or blue blanket, covering the whole, and serving also as a protection for the animal when unsaddled in cold weather. The wallets, besides carrying the usual articles needed by a horse soldier, contain two days' supply of biscuit—that is, black bread thoroughly dried. When soaked in water or in soup, if it can be obtained, this biscuit is very palatable, as I found many a time have I gazed with hungry eyes on the soldiers as they munched it with relish, for there were days during my first ride with the Cavalry when I was entirely without food, when those who would doubtless have supplied me did not know that I was famishing, and I was too proud to ask help, because they looked on me as an enemy. Under the saddle and attached to it is a thick felt, covered outside with black leather which supports two shoe pockets, so that each horse carries one fore and one hind shoe, with nails. Other shoes are carried in carts. Behind the saddle and supported by its horns is a cloth valise, which holds a second pair of pantaloons, a white canvas coat, a pair of boots, shirts, and so on. Each man carries a nose-bag filled with corn when it is procurable, and two hay nets, though these last were seldom used on the march, because there was always food to be found for horses at the end of the march. Each man carries a wooden peg to fasten his head-rope to in case of bivouac without stretched ropes, and every three men have a cooking-tin and a water-vessel between them. Six men distribute among them the materials for a tent. There is no doubt the horses have the appearance of being overloaded, but sore backs are not common, and the endurance of the animals is remarkable, those of the Guard detachment going through their hard work apparently as well as any of the others. The men ride well, and I ran a body of Cavalry which may well be admired for its hardiness and general utility. How it would come out of a charge can only be surmised; its quality in this respect remains to be tested, for the Turks have never yet shown any respectable mounted force. The example of the Dragoons, who are deliberately intended to fight on foot, appears, to be rather contagious, and it may be doubted whether the tendency to dismount is not rather too strong in the Russian Cavalry. Of course the Cossacks are accustomed to fight on foot, and the Dragoons are specially trained to that end; and it will strike your military readers that the advanced Cavalry of the Army contained only one regiment of Hussars and no Lancers. For the special purpose these troops may have been well selected, and they certainly did their work well, though there were occasions when a Cavalry charge might have been used with effect, and yet was not delivered, the men continuing to act on foot. The Dragoons worked admirably as Dragoons—that is, as foot soldiers transported from place to place on horseback; taken by themselves, they acted perfectly within their own sphere; but their example seemed rather infectious, and I am inclined to doubt whether it would not be better to train all Cavalry to act on foot as a rule and exception rather than to keep special bodies to stimulate Infantry as a rule. One thing is quite certain—the Dragoons ride as well and look as smart as any other troops, though it is startling at first to see a Cavalry soldier with long rifle and bayonet, besides his sword.

There is one drawback to the efficiency of the Russian regular Cavalry which cannot fail to have an influence more or less great upon them. It is the extraordinary use made of Cossacks on all occasions, both in and out of action. These irregular Cavalry are called upon to perform a thousand services demanding intelligence, and thus taken from the Hussars, Dragoons, or Lancers the opportunity of practising some of the most important duties of Cavalry—duties which are in themselves an education. Is a reconnaissance to be made who are the men? It is always a party of Cossacks who are sent. Is a difficult road to be traversed where the direction is not easy to find? A couple of Cossacks are always sent in advance. At every post along the line of communication of an army there are Cossacks, and they accompany as a sort of escort every officer who is to run the slightest risk. When the enemy has been beaten and scattered, Cossacks are sent out in all directions to sweep in the prisoners. Do you want forage for your horse? It is the Cossack who knows where to find it, and will produce it for money. Every Head-quarter Staff has its Cossacks, who hold the horses when necessary, are sent upon messages, and trusted to execute any mission on which a Staff officer might well be employed. In fact, if a war continued long enough the Cossacks of the Don would bid fair to become not only the eyes and ears of the Army, but also its brains. Every one dependent on them and, like the Servant Major in the old lazy days of the English Army, the Cossack becomes more and more the working bee, to the great encouragement of the rest to live as drones. Pray let there be no mistake: I do not for an instant accuse the Russian regular Cavalry of being drones. Far from it. Only one cannot help remarking the tendency to cast some of the most irksome yet most instructive work upon these curious Irregulars, whom one sees everywhere with their long hair half-way down their necks, their ill-kept garments and arms, their ugly, thin ungroomed horses, which are, however, capable of doing marvellous work, and their own unsoldierlike air. That these men should be so trusted and used for work which is often rather that of the Staff officer than of the mounted, thoughtless soldier is in truth damaging both to the reputation and instruction of the regular Cavalry and Staff. How can a commander be certain that the news brought in by a score of Don Cossacks is true; and how dare he make his dispositions on the report of facts resting on such doubtful evidence? I am informed on excellent authority that the first affair at Plevna was caused by the confidence placed in a Cossack regiment which marched first through the town, and never observed the neighbourhood of the enemy. The Infantry marching behind could have had no proper advanced guard, for it blundered into the presence of the Turks, and received a crushing fire at 300 yards distance. This is not war, as now practised by European nations. Time, however, the Cossacks cannot be kept in check by the light discipline in which they are held. Hitherto they have acted well so far as it has been possible to judge, and I have spared no pains to ascertain the truth; but they are very children, and having that sense of individual pride which the custom of providing their own horses and dress must bring, have also with it the feeling that they are not so accountable for their actions as are the ordinary soldiers of the regular Army. They are, on the whole, as good natured as school-boys, but equally mischievous, and it is hard to believe that some of the abominable atrocities they have witnessed have not infected them with a determination to exact like measure from the perpetrators of the evil deeds. Yet there is no question that the Turks beaten and scattered in the mountains after the massacre about Shipka, preferred to fall into the hands of the Cossacks rather than into those of the Bulgarian villagers, and day by day were brought in, wounded or unwounded, but always astonished at the mercy shown to them.

Of the Artillery, so far as I have seen it, there is little to say but praise, so far as its powers of marching and the good shooting and courage of the men are concerned; but its tactical use leaves much to be desired. I have neither seen nor heard of any instance in which it was wielded as an independent arm, acting in concert with the others and massed so as to develope its full powers and save the infantry. The horses are wonderfully strong and hardy, the driving is bold but careless, and one often sees guns or waggons in difficulty because they have tried to pass over obstacles which might have been avoided by ordinary care. The guns are all breechloaders, and all I have seen were of bronze. They are organized in brigades for the field artillery, six batteries per brigade as a rule, which has, however, some exceptions. Of the six batteries, three are for the most part nine or ten pounders, the guns of the other three correspond to our 16-pounders, but the projectiles are, I believe, rather heavier. Since I have been in sufficiently good terms with the Russians to examine their weapons no opportunity has occurred, for the work of General Gourko was too lively to leave time enough for such studies of detail.

The same remark applies to the engineers; but as far as observation has been possible and judging from results, their work may be pronounced rough, but the positions well selected for defence. It is a curious fact that the force of engineers which accompanied General Gourko's force was improvised shortly before we started out of two squadrons of those maids of all work, the Cossacks, and the road they prepared would have raised all Chatham in rebellion against the possibility of Artillery passing over it. Throughout the whole country now occupied by the Russian Army of Bulgaria are to be seen roads quite good enough in this fine weather, yet likely to be broken up by rain, for many of them pass over what were fields, and have no signs of a stone on them. Moreover no sight is more common than a worn-out stone or wooden bridge, with large, and dangerous holes in it, left as they are from day to day and night to night without any attempt at repair, though considerable bodies of Infantry are bivouacked idly close by, and the inevitable Cossacks rest there or scamper wildly in the neighbourhood. Such was the case on this side of the Shipka Pass, both between Shipka and Gabrova and between Gabrova and Tirnova, and to such an extent have carelessness carried that in some places troops and carriages have actually to turn out of the way and cross a rocky stream simply because a few planks are wanting from a bridge and are not replaced, though the whole district is covered with timber. Even to extend hole in a bridge is left untouched, to the great danger of horses passing over it; in others I have seen a faggot of wood or a bundle of straw thrust in, as a peasant might thrust a piece of rag into a broken window.

But the worst of all is the train, and I do not hesitate to say that the system of contracting for carriages has turned out a complete failure. The carriages themselves break down constantly, and encumber the road with their débris. The drivers being utterly without discipline or training, and apparently without direction, straggle loosely along the way sometimes, and at other times move two or three abreast, blocking up the whole road—even the streets of a town—to a dangerous extent, so that the system or want of system, might lead to terrible disaster in case of a retreat. It was probably the confusion in those trains which gave to the retirement from Plevna that appearance of rout which deceived even experienced English correspondents, and caused them to believe in the ruin of the army, which was even then partly fighting and partly settling down into bivouac. All this must be remedied before Russia can take the field with any hope of success against a European army. This want of organization in the train is very evident even in the late scattered condition of the army and in a rich country where provisions have been available on the spot, what will it be when the vast forces now collected are concentrated and have to draw their supplies from the rear of the Army? I have no hesitation in saying that this, and not anything the Turks can do, is the chief danger, and unless the carelessness about the roads and disorganization of the train is quickly remedied, we must look for hunger and disease in the Russian Army. Of the same nature is the want of sanitary precautions, and on this head it may be enough to say that the Head-quarters of the Emperor himself at Bela afford an example of what may be understood by the English word "nuisance," such as would not be permitted in the district village I ever saw in Great Britain, to say nothing of that perfect model of all that is careful and sensible—an English camp. A stream runs through Bela, close to the house where the Emperor now lives, and is contaminated by the yard and garden. Against that fence is heaped the filth of humanity, and in the stream washing the other day the half-decayed carcase of a dead horse. No wonder that General Ignatieff was suffering from fever. We, indeed, will escape it? But is not this the present danger of fever and diarrhœa which is to be dreaded, it is rather the instant spread of those diseases which are known to float in minute particles distributed through the air and the water. If any one of these many causes make head, perseverance, the chances of the Russian Army will be badluded.

With regard to telegraphs and posts, which form so prominent a feature of the organization of modern armies, two or three instances may be worth all the talk in the world. During the whole time the Russians have been at Gabrova the telegraph was not re-established between that place and Tirnova, nor more than about half ready when I passed through the other day. There is but a single wire of field telegraph from the Emperor's Head-quarters to Sistova, and a message from Colonel Wellesley to Colonel Mansfield at Bucharest was, I am informed, five days on its way. The non-delivery of my letters to you which were addressed to Bucharest may give you some idea of the post. They were all sent by the hands of officers from the front and posted at Tirnova, with the one exception of the letter describing the capture of Tirnova, which was carried to Simnitza by an officer going back there. Now only the letters of correspondents are thus treated, but those of Russian officers. The letters coming from the rear of the Army are equally delayed. Bucharest may be considered as four days distant from Kezanlik, travelling only by day; yet neither I nor any of the officers of the Staff received letters there that had come by regular means, and only once did I enjoy the one delight of a toiling correspondent—letters from home. The officers even of the Staff were in like case. This is bad enough, but it is hardly conceivable that, though only a two days' ride intervened between us and Tirnova, the Head-quarters of the Grand Duke, Princes and diplomatists who accompanied the force knew nothing of what was passing in the outer world, and were fain to send a Cavalry expedition to Esk Saghra to bring back newspapers, which, when we got them, contained the most comical tissue of lies ever forged to deceive a credulous Constantinople. No accusation is made against the newspapers—they probably only printed what they received from official sources; but we read in them that the Russians had lost from 4,000 to 6,000 men in crossing the Danube, that they had been afterwards defeated in a series of bloody engagements, and that their chances of reaching the Balkans were so small as not to be worth taking into account. A land of darkness! And, not long after, by a natural recoil of mind, our poor little force of about 10,000 men was supposed to be 60,000 and the Sultan was ready to pack up his jewels and be off to Asia. You will by this time have received copies of my letters, and will see by them how small General Gourko's force was and is, and that it alone was on the other side of the Balkans until one brigade of the 8th Corps with artillery crossed to reinforce the troops south of the Elena Pass and that by which Gourko marched. General Gourko's command, called the Advanced Guard of the Army and one division, Prince Mirsky's, of the 8th Corps, form the whole force which has been committed to the Balkans, and, as before explained, only one brigade of that division has ever descended from the hills.

If so much terror could be inspired by the bold action of a few men, and war has a thousand instances of the same kind, how clear seems to have been the proper strategy to have pursued. Speaking two days ago with one of the Emperor's trusted advisers, I found that he had been a strong opponent of vigorous measures, and was now counselling caution and delay, instead of boldness and dash. It was no use quoting the many instances of successful daring in like cases, no use asking what Napoleon would have done and what Diebitsch did in 1829. Where are we to get food for a corps if we push it forward? Why, the land is such a mass of provisions of all sorts, in front of the army, that not one, but two or three corps could live on it easily. If General Gourko had pushed on with his Cavalry alone, the very dread of the Dragoons, those Cavalrymen who so swiftly become Infantry, would probably have caused the retirement of the Turks upon Constantinople to prevent themselves from being outflanked; but, if not, the 8th Corps and Gourko's force together would certainly have captured Adrianople in a week. But a Russian force rams its head against a stone wall, or, in plain words, attacks a strong position defended by far superior forces at Plevna, is naturally forced to recoil, and forthwith the counsels of timidity are adopted. Look at the condition of affairs for one moment after the battle of Plevna! The 14th Corps must be put out of account, for it appears to be stuck fast in the Dobrudscha or sending back detachments. One division of the 12th Corps was watching Rustchuck and holding fast the Turkish garrison, which seems not to be more than a garrison at present; the other division of the 12th and the whole of the 11th and 13th Corps were working against Mehemet Ali Pasha. One division of the 8th Corps was in the Balkans, the other near Tirnova: the 9th and one division of the 4th still in front of Plevna; the rest of the 4th not far off, and the head of a new Corps beginning to appear at Sistova. Now, there are two well-known facts, the certainty of which nothing in the present war has tended to shake, but rather the contrary. The Turks fight with great bravery behind entrenched works, but are so badly trained and led, that they have no chance in the open field. Surely the strategy of the Russians should be to let them sit as long as they like on their perches at Plevna and Osman Bazar, as they evidently are like to remain. A corps of observation force could, in such circumstances, watch both the Turkish armies, and strike whichever moved first, and meanwhile the whole of the 8th Corps, with Gourko, who might have a few more battalions of Tirnova instead of his useless Bulgarian Legion, might push on, instead of humbly retiring to guard the Balkans. Moral effect is more than half the battle in war, and how great would be the difference between the moral effect of such a course as seems to me wise and that shrinking timidity of action which is being forced on the Emperor! The campaign ought to be brought to a crisis in a week, and may be prolonged into the winter—certainly into the rains. Already the minds of the Bulgarians are turning against the Russians, and the desertion of Eski Sachra and Kezanlik will not tend towards better relations between them. Meanwhile, there is still only one bridge over the Danube to supply all this army, except the 14th Corps, the system of transport is breaking down, and everything suggests a rapid effort and an overwhelming success. Otherwise, there may be delay, depression, disease. The passage of the Danube was well conceived and executed; General Gourko's passage of the Balkans was a bold stroke and a gallant feat of arms; but at this moment an access of feebleness seems to have struck the Russian army, and an unexpected weakness—that of making the worst of a defeat—is paralyzing them. There can be little doubt that a few days will restore, but I maintain that unnecessary time is being lost and has been lost—time enough to allow Suleiman Pasha to land his forces and march to the front before the Balkans. There is another source of weakness. In my letters I have tried to represent faithfully, not only events as they happened, but also opinions, and you must have observed a gradual disenchantment coming over this army with regard to the Bulgarians. There is no question as to the truth of the horrors committed by the Turks in Bulgaria, no question that they have demoralized their vassals in every possible way, but the effect of this work has been to make these vassals, speaking generally, one of the most uninviting people that can be conceived. Latterly, the Russians have had no joy in them, but, instead, a feeling of horror at the atrocities they, on their part, have committed and have the will to commit further. How can a man with a heart do otherwise than turn away with a shudder from comfortable matron who draw their hands across their throats to suggest murder when they hear that Turkish prisoners have been taken? How can gallant soldiers look with pleasure on men who vilify the cause by habitual deeds of blood and massacre? Whatever be the result of the war, it is certain that Russians and Bulgarians will not remain on terms of friendship and mutual goodwill.

When we come to speak of Russian tactics the criticism is more difficult, because the tactics which may be useful and successful in contending against savage armies like that of the Turks may be different from what would be employed against European armies. But, whatever may be the enemy, the want of power in the three arms to work together must be a fault, and has been very apparent. Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery do not sufficiently combine for the common end. This was observable even in General Gourko's force, and seems to have been particularly striking at Plevna. There was a bombardment by Artillery, and then the Infantry went forward, but Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery ought all to have combined for the final shock, and did not. I have heard detailed accounts of the battle from several eye witnesses, among whom were well-instructed and experienced foreign gentlemen who have seen much of scientific warfare. The chances were greatly against success, but they were not made the most of. Again and again when I have seen the Russian troops attacking a position held by the Turks on the other side of the Balkans, I have felt how easily the Sultan's troops might, by a bold sortie from their hiding-places, have broken through the thin line of skirmishers, behind which no reserves were at hand. In such a sortie the Artillery would have been useless, but the Turks always remained motionless till their flank was turned and their ranks broken by shrapnel fire, when they sought safety in flight. Nor does there seem to be on the part of the officers that acquaintance with the details of minor tactics which was so prominent a feature of German military education, conduced so much to their successes, and is now, happily, spreading fast among English officers, who, as they always were of the first rank in bravery, coolness, and thoughtfulness for their men, are now also among the first in military skill. But I have observed that the Russians are criticised by certain writers who have not seen them in the field for their habit of attacking in heavy columns. They do nothing of the kind, but err in the opposite direction by having too thin a line of skirmishers. This is important, and should not be lost sight of.

There is a subject which I have reserved for near the close of this letter—namely, the character and conduct of the Russian officers, and it is necessary to say at once that, as far as my experience goes, an entirely erroneous opinion of them is entertained in English society. Having come across many of all ranks and in all positions, it is only fair to say that I have never seen one at all the worse for liquor, or insolent, or cruel, or quarrelsome; and my opportunities were exceptional, for I in some sort forced myself upon them, and the relations between the two countries being stretched, the worst side of their character was likely to appear. They received me coldly, though courteously, and left me in a difficult position without help. Why should they do otherwise? But soon there arose a feeling of good fellowship, and I have met with marks of sympathy and even tenderness from some of them. They more like English officers than any others I have met. The same chaff, the same good-natured reception of a joke at their expense, the same modesty as to their deeds is to be seen in a collection of Russian officers as in an English mess-room of ten in war; and when I left Kezanlik it was with smiles from them all, hearty handshaking, and warm exclamations of "Come back to us." Nor does this good feeling exist only among the Staff. In going back to Tirnova, on account of constipents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhatee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Raphyanes and Tigre Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Routes to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Sukkhurd Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nussseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
" of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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